

Mrs. A. Carter

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

Geo. W. Allen,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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BOOKS FOR THE PRESS

Executed with neatness and despatch.

POETRY.

From the Boston Weekly Magazine.

The Schwitzer's War Song.

Rise, for the forest cantons, rise!
Free men of Uri, wake!
From mountain and stream, and rocky pass,
Let freedom's clarion break.
Arm! for the freeman's gleaming spears
Are thick within our vales,
And coward hearts alone can brook
Their breath upon our gales.

Were we not nursed amid the storm,
Caressed by wind and waves—
Rocked by the thunder's pealing clash?
And this, to be but slaves?—
Shall danger awe? Shall fear oppress?—
Free men of Zurich, on!
Life is no life, nor home can bless,
Unless this gift be won.

Nor! God of heaven, hear! Are not
These swelling bosoms free?
Dost thou create a limb or heart,
To bow to aught but thee?
Must we be still, and tamely bear
The tyrant's proffered yoke?—
Cling to the chain we will not wear,
Nor wish to see it broke?

Nor!—by all in earth or heaven,
Our answer shall be, never!
Parent and child, we have been free,
And will be free for ever.
We will not buy an hour of life,
By deeds of coward shame,
Or soil, by craven words of fear,
A proud and stainless name.

Never!—Forth from its scabbard leaps
At once the gleaming steel,
And Jura answers to that word,
With many a thunder peal.
'Tis written on our stainless brows,
'Tis graven on each heart,
'Tis echoed by a thousand tones,
Which never can depart.

Rise, for the forest cantons, rise!
By Lemman's glassy lake,
On every mountain crag afar,
Your beacon fires awake.
As freemen live, or freemen die—
We were not born for slaves,
We'll yield unto no despot's will,
And fill no coward's graves.

REPRODUCTION.

From the (N. Y.) New Era.

Correspondence from England.

By the last packet we have received from an intimate friend, now traveling in England, the letter we publish below. It contains much food for reflection, and establishes beyond the possibility of doubt the fact we have long known, to wit, that the GOLD OF BRITISH CAPITAL is the main cause with which the opposition directs its warfare against the Democratic party. Our correspondent, it will be seen, has had his attention fixed to the enormous financial power of Britain, and the policy of this country, by reason of the result of our Free Trade Convention there, the principal topic of conversation. The controversy in England, he says, is only speculation upon the probabilities of the defeat of Mr. Van Buren, and the advantage to be derived to them from a reversal of the policy of our Government. But read the letter:

LONDON, August 3, 1840.

To the Editors of the New Era:
GENTLEMEN,—According to a promise made to you when I left your city four months since, I hasten to drop you a line from this Babel. It will be but a line, for I am in a very poor condition to spin long yarns just now. A description of London I shall not attempt to give; I will only refer you to the last "series of letters from England," published in some seven by nine sheet in Passamaquoddy, or Skunkamogus, for a full description. I will not only say that it is a considerable sized piece—a little larger than New York. When I first arrived here, as I before informed our friend H., there was commotion and talk about war between England and France—but the bluster of John Bull has cooled off, and the opinion is now general that there will be no war, although the mercenary French are determined to keep up as much excitement as possible. I hear they are about making large additions to their army and navy lists, which is carrying out the plan most fully of the French Minister, M. Thiers. But you may depend it will all end in smoke. France is in much better condition to go to war than England is. There is a very strong radical or democratic feeling in England, which would prove dangerous to the stability of the present government the moment she had her attention and her soldiers called from home. The distress which prevails among the common people of England at the present time is aston-

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ishing. They see millions of dollars lavished on a foreign Prince and a Queen girl, a bloated and pulled up aristocracy, fed on the hard earnings of the laborer, is it any wonder then that this class as well as a portion of the liberal minded wealthy class should begin to hate a government so constituted, and to embrace Democratic principles? But our Government is hated by the aristocracy of this country the more her principles are developed, and her influence extends. You may rest assured that we are beginning to exert a most wonderful influence in the old world on enlightened nations. They fear our greatness less, far less than they do our principles, and they really appear to dread the election of Martin Van Buren as much as the success of that constellation of great men who conducted our good cause successfully through a glorious revolution. You have no idea how much conversation there is here about our election. They do not enter into the spirit and warmth of it that we do at home, but they converse and speculate upon it; and what appears strange to me, they are all on one side—on change—at the coffee houses or any place where gentlemen resort in considerable numbers to talk over the events of the day, the fluctuations of stocks, fall in consuls, and other gambling and speculative operations, they are all loud in their hopes for the success of General Harrison, while their sneers and expressions of contempt at the means used to elevate him—displaying imitation log cabins, offering hard cider and singing songs, causes an American to blush for very shame. "This they say is the most learned and intelligent Yankee nation, bah." But still all they want is the election of Harrison. And why is it we see foreigners of our old and natural enemies so solicitous about the election of a particular individual? And why do they show so much dislike and even hatred for Martin Van Buren? 'Tis not because they love our country, for we all know they hate it and our institutions; then they must have some selfish, some interested motives—and what are they? I will tell you—they wish to perpetuate the funding system in all its extent, all its power and corruption, a system that has been wielded in England with tremendous effect; it has filled the land with palaces and poor houses, enriched a few, but spread poverty, misery and want to the many throughout the land. A system which, in our own country, has caused all the evils which we have ever had; a system which the great minister, Pitt, declared would at last work our ruin, in these words: "Let the Americans adopt their funding system, and go to the banking operations, and their boasted independence will be a mere phantom." This then is the cause. They know perfectly well, in fact I hear it daily asserted, that if we establish a better currency than theirs, all advantages will be with us, but as long as we can keep it as bad, or worse than theirs, then they prosper by it. They know perfectly well that while the measures of Mr. Van Buren are beneficial to our country, 'tis almost death to England in regard to trade, because we shall be able to compete with her all over the world, hence the hatred for Mr. Van Buren and the Democratic party. But in the success of Harrison and the whigs they look for a different state of things. They hope to see a re-charter of a national bank, as the first step towards extravagant and speculative prices, which of course, will prevent us sending any of our own goods abroad, because prices at home will be too high to compete with the English in foreign markets. You recollect the speculation of '37 and '38, notwithstanding we had plenty of flour for our own consumption, the price was so high, there were actually sent thousands of barrels of flour and bushels of wheat into our great grain growing country, and actually under-sold us under our own noses. Now what made our own flour and every other commodity so high? Speculation and monopoly, of course. What created speculation? The expansions of the banks, throwing out their paper dollars for circulation by millions. What checked speculation? The contraction of the banks, calling in their paper dollars by millions; or, being forced in, ruining themselves by the operation, and the whole country likewise. But this is the system these English operators wish to bring about again. But this is not the only reason that makes them anxious to have Harrison elected. You know these kind-mongers own about two hundred millions of American State stocks. It is well understood here that if Harrison and the whigs succeed that State stock will be assured or guaranteed by the General Government, which will put into the pockets of the aristocratic English holders of these depreciated stocks, twenty or thirty millions of dollars. In short, the whole American people must be taxed for the benefit of Englishmen.

This plan is supposed to have been fixed upon when Daniel Webster was here last summer.

I have frequently heard it mentioned here that so anxious are the stock-jobbers for the success of Harrison and the Whig party, that they are actually sending out funds for the use of the Whigs. It was at first too monstrous to believe, but it has of late come through channels that I am actually constrained to believe that there is truth in the rumor. I heard that one individual, a large holder of State stocks, gave £2000 sterling (about 10,000) to assist the Whigs in defeating Martin Van Buren. If this is the game, it stands you in hand to look well to your liberties. This you see is a matter of dollars and cents with them or rather pounds and shillings and pence. If they by giving to the whigs a million or two of dollars can save twenty millions, by having the American people taxed for the benefit, why it makes a pretty good business for them, but 'tis a hard row for Yankees to hoe. I hope that I am mistaken in this, but fear that I am not. You perhaps can judge whether I am correct or not, from the manner the Whigs make use of money. Whether it is plenty with their politicians who are known to be poor. Whether they are extravagant and foolish in their expenses, and offer to bet freely and large. A good deal can be judged by these matters, whether this English fund is as large as has been represented.

I will endeavor to keep a watch upon this matter a little, and if any thing transpires, will write by the next steamer. Till then, adieu.

Yours, H. S.

From the Amoskeag Representative.

LOVE.

I cannot love the selfish maid,
At fashion's altar bent,
Who seems to think that men were made,
And for her pleasure sent.

I might not kneel me at her shrine,
Or follow at her fall;
Who has a beauty without mind,
A heart for one—for all.

Nor can I love the prudish miss,
Who walks with downcast eye,
And tries to think a simple kiss,
A mark of infamy;
Whose every action cries hands off;
As plain as actions can;
Ah! he who can such beauty love,
Must be—a curious man.

But I can love the artless girl,
Whose mind is all her own,
Who is content her heart to share,
With one—with one alone.
Whose bonny eye is still the same,
An index of each thought,
And who will o'er unchanged remain,
Through life's each varied lot.

W. W. C.

Gen. Harrison's "Standing Army" Project.

As the federalists have been very cautious, and shown a disposition to make party capital out of Mr. Poinsett's bill for the better organization of the Militia, perhaps it will not be considered amiss, if we should here introduce the plan of organization, proposed by Gen. Harrison:

In his celebrated report to the House in 1819, Gen. Harrison proposed that military instruction should form a branch of education in every school within the United States—that a corps of the military institutions should be formed to attend to the gymnastic and elementary part of education in the schools in the U. S., while the more scientific part of the art of war shall be communicated by professors of tactics established in all the higher seminaries.

For the existing militia, he proposes to divide them into brigades of 4,000 men each, to be composed of four regiments, or forty companies; and he estimates the expense, upon the supposition that the officers and sergeants receive full pay, without rations, or an allowance for rations and forage, except to the sergeants, for whom rations might be necessary—the private neither to be paid or fed.

Expense of training officers for one month at full pay, of 25 brigades, or one hundred thousand men \$173,850.

In his letter to Gen. Scott, dated Vincennes, 1810, after vindicating the system as established, the General says:

"If our Legislatures are really desirous to have the militia so well disciplined as to afford an effectual defence to our country against every invader; if they wish to bring it to that state of perfection as entirely to supersede the necessity of a standing army, the system heretofore in use must be entirely changed. Instead of the few days now appropriated to the purposes of training, and the very low hours of those days actually employed, some weeks, at least, must be devoted to that purpose, and the men must be taught in camps of DISCIPLINE."

PLINE. Those duties which represent a faithful image of war, form the best school in which it can be taught. For the accomplishment of an object so desirable and necessary, no pains or expense should be spared; able officers should be sought after and employed, and every stimulus should be used to engage our youth to enter with an ardor on a course of discipline which is to qualify them to defend their country.

After some further remarks, he again says: "I have recommended camps of discipline to instruct those who are already capable of bearing arms; but the career of military instruction for our youth should commence as soon as their mental and bodily powers acquire sufficient strength. Professorships of tactics should be established in all our seminaries, and even the amusements of the children should resemble those of the ancient gymnasias, that they may grow up in the practice of those exercises which will enable them to bear with ease the duty of the camp and the labor of the field. It will no doubt be urged as a reason for continuing the old plan, that the poorer class of citizens cannot spare five or six weeks in a year from their farms to learn military duty. I know that they cannot without being paid; but is not our government able to pay them? If it is not, they ought to make themselves so by laying additional taxes. But I am persuaded that the money that is devoted to other objects may be more usefully and, certainly, consistently appropriated to this purpose."

It will be seen from these extracts, first, that in Gen. Harrison's opinion, the national government should engage in disciplining the militia for the service of the Republic as a matter of paramount importance.

Secondly, that the militia system now in practice is unwise and inefficient, and a change in it is absolutely necessary.

Thirdly, that the public revenue should first, be appropriated to the training of the militia before it is applied to the equipment of a navy, or the improvement of the country.

Fourthly, that if the ordinary revenue of the country is not sufficient for this purpose, direct taxation ought to be resorted to.

And fifthly, that the citizens should be assembled in camps of discipline for five or six weeks every year, under the command of able officers, to be sought and employed and paid to instruct them. Discipline and order to be enforced by the rules of service, the persuasions of eloquence, and the incitements of rewards; a system to commence at the cradle and end only with the grave; the principle object of education, and the chief consideration of government, parental and municipal.

This scheme certainly far surpasses in extravagance that presented by the present Secretary of War.

Deeply imbued with the examples of Roman history, Gen. Harrison would imitate that turbulent and warlike republic, converting all our citizens into soldiers, and aspiring them with the love of conquest. Nor are we to believe that he has renounced these insane projects; for we find him repeating the same extravagant opinions in a letter addressed to the committee of the Louisville Legion, in February, wherein he breaks into a perfect rhapsody, when he recurs to his efforts to embody public opinion in favor of his militia system.

Now let the reader recollect, that the men who are upholding Gen. Harrison and his STANDING ARMY bill, are the very ones who, in order to divert the public from its scrutiny of Harrison, that Mr. Van Buren is in favor of raising a body of two hundred thousand men.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Description of a Federalist.

MR. EDITOR,—In looking over a collection of old papers, containing several numbers of the old Boston "Yankee," I discovered, among other things, a description of a Federalist. The number of the "Yankee" in which I find this description, was printed in March, 1814. You will take particular notice of the time when this number of the Yankee was published—1814!—The associations which arise in the mind of every lover of his country, afford the more prominent reasons for directing the attention, most strongly, to this important epoch: for it was at this period that the British, French, and American Governments were in a state of commotion; and war, with all its disastrous consequences, raged upon our borders. Our own beloved country—the United States of America—was, at that period, not only at war with a powerful foreign nation, but likewise almost at war among ourselves. A faction of great strength and numbers, united with Great Britain in opposition to the laws and Administration of James Madison, for purposes of darkness; the knowledge of which is about being made known, but has as yet been kept from public view. This

faction was the Federal party, with Otis, Pickering, and Quincy at its head; and Strong, its associate and instrument of power. This is the faction that proposed and advocated, and then denounced the Embargo. This is the faction that proposed War, as the only resort, to gain our rights; and after war was declared, traitorously opposed it. This is the faction who, at one time, were willing to grant protection to naturalized foreigners, sailing under our flag; but who, at a subsequent time, could say, "England never did us any essential injury," by impressing our seamen. Here, without further comment, I will insert the quotation, which is as follows:

"My life upon it, that man is a Federalist."
"The Federalists have most as many shades to their craft as there are degrees in Masonry. There is your plain Federalist, your Federal Republican, and your Federalist of the Boston stamp. The sect is somewhat Cameleon,—at one moment it borrows its color from one object, at another, from another. In '93 and '99, it is full of sound and fury, yelet the friends of energy; and in 1813, it sinks its voice to the childish treble of a 'slipped pantaloon,' and assumes the meek title of the 'friends of Peace.' Yet trace it through all its gradations, the object of its leaders is still the same,—Power, is the universal passion. And how to 'oust their opponents of its possession,' by fair or by foul means, is still the only consideration which impels your Hansons, your Pickering, and your Otises. By this clue, you can trace them thro' the labyrinth of all their contradictions."

"The safest course to judge of principles, is to test them by practice. Now, though it is by no means our intention to say that the wisest and best of the Federal party are actuated by these principles and motives; yet it becomes the honest American, to take caution to the scenes which are before his eyes; and beware lest the errors of his party may not hurry him into that 'bourn from which there is no return,'—that last degree into which he may be betrayed—a Federalist of the Boston stamp."

"If you hear a man deprecating a war, waged in defence of the rights of seamen—the very sinews of our commerce—when he had formerly bawled as loud as any man in the nation, with Messrs. Pickering, and Marshall, and King, and even Otis, against the impressment of our seamen, my life upon it, that man is a Federalist."

"If you hear him taking sides with our declared enemy, against his own country, 'giving them aid and comfort,' by words, if not by overt acts, you may put that man down as a Federalist of the Boston stamp."

"If you hear a man, who, in '93, declaimed against the interposition of the State Legislatures, in any respect whatever, now seeking to array, in arms, the State against the National authority, my life upon it, this man is a Federalist."

"If you hear a man, who had formerly boasted of being a 'friend to order,' now flying into every species of disorder, and threatening to resist the laws of the Union, and even to attempt its dissolution—my life upon it, that fellow is a Federalist of the Boston stamp."

"In fine, if you hear of any man who is a discontented, factious, calumniating, bullying, threatening, vaporing politician; 'full of sound and fury, signifying nothing,' you may be sure that he is a Federalist of the true Boston stamp."

The above is the character, nature, and description of a Federalist of 1814,—of Federalist, in contradistinction to Republican. It has ever been the course of the Federal party as it has existed in the United States, to assume a great variety of names; and when they have disgraced one name, it has been their invariable policy to assume (or steal) another, which, perchance, would be more popular, and among the young and easily seduced, more available. History shows, by indubitable proof, that the old Tory party of the Revolution were the Federal party of the last war; and that same history as undeniably shows that the Federal, or Federal Republican, or Washington Benevolent Society party of the last war, are the opponents of the present Republican Administration.

What are the names or phrases which the old Federal party have assumed from 1814 till this time? I would not attempt to mention them all; but the more prominent of them are: 1st, Federalists; 2d, Federal Republicans; 3d, Republicans; 4th, National Republicans; 5th, Republican Whigs; 6th, Whigs; and 7th, Democratic Whigs, or Harrison men. All these sounding and boisterous titles have been arrayed against their opponents, who have ever adhered to the name of Democratic Republicans. The cognomen which the Federal party now bears, is Whig; and to make it more available and distasteful, they add the adjectives Harrison and Democratic,—constituting Harrison and Democratic Whigs. This name of Whig, was once an honored appellation of the present Democratic party; "but oh! how changed." The "Priest political," James Watson Webb, of New York—a jaggler of United States Bank money—stole this ancient and honorable appellation of the Democratic party, and after having invoked the

unction of Federalism to change its nature, has now besmeared it over the would-be-Harrison party. Stealing and murder has ever been the vocation of demagogues, who wished to ride rough shod, into power; and this is the character of the present chieftain of the Federal party.

If we look attentively at the description of a Federalist, as found in the foregoing extracts, shall we not find a great similarity between the Federal party as it existed then, and the Harrison party, as it exists now? Can any man do less than say, it is a "chip of the old block"? a scion of Tory origin? Cast an eye at its elements; and what are they? Federalism, (*disguised*), Abolitionism, Anti-Masonry, and a host of minor *isms*, too numerous to mention. Besides these grand elements, an evil *genius* ever presides in their councils—predicting, at one time, "War, Pestilence, and Famine,"—at another, crying "Despotism and Tyranny," and at all times complaining of the constituted authorities of the Government. Never satisfied with things as they exist, they are always heralding forth cries of "distress," "panic," and "ruin." Hear the ignorant, arrant sprout of Toryism now declaim against loco focism, when he can neither tell you its meaning, or its origin, or its application. Hear another of the same stamp filling the air with imprecations against the Independent Treasury Bill, when he has never taken the trouble to read it. Come nearer home, and hear a profligate spendthrift rant against the constituted authorities because his property has been attached, and he become poor for want of industry and frugality. Hear another, and a candidate for office, saying, "If Harrison comes in President, I shall be worth three thousand dollars; but if Van Buren comes in, I shall not be worth a cent." A man of no less depravity, could say this, than the one who could say, in the fall of '35, when Fairfield was first elected, "All gone to Hell together." Verily, have politicians become demons?

"By their fruit we know them." Historic truth proves the identity of the present Harrison with the ancient Federal party. The similarity of conduct proves this identity. The principal actors in opposition to the last war, and in favor of the Hartford Convention, being now Harrison Whigs, prove its identity. Their crying "distress, panic, and ruin," at the present time of almost universal prosperity, proves, also, their descent from their parent, *Federalism*. "Tyranny, despotism, denunciation," have ever been the cry of the Federal party, unless they themselves have held the reins of Government.

Who, then, will trust this Harrison party, which contains all the odious elements of ancient Federalism combined? which contains, also, nearly all of that class of men who conspired against our laws, to subvert the harmony of our country? This class of men *may* do well if they get what they so much want—patronage and power. For those people who have been seduced by party names to join the standard of ancient Federalism and raise her sons to office, will as soon desert it as they discover the fruit it bears. Trust not the delusive hope that all *may* be well if Harrison be elected; but rather trust in the known and tried principles of Democracy, which have stood the test of ages; and though oppressed for a time, have ever rose triumphant.

REPUBLICAN.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Hartford Convention Federalists.

An attempt is made by the Harrison party to identify the present Van Buren party with the old supporters of the Hartford Convention. This attempt has been vain and futile, and called out from the indefatigable Greene and Hallett, facts, names, and circumstances, which prove the identity of the present Harrison party and the supporters of the Hartford Convention. I shall here take the liberty to make extracts from this historic production, which challenges contradiction.

From the Boston Morning Post—Extra.

THE IDENTITY OF THE OLD HARTFORD CONVENTION FEDERALISTS WITH THE MODERN WHIG HARRISON PARTY, CAREFULLY ILLUSTRATED BY LIVING SPECIMENS, AND DEDICATED TO THE YOUNG MEN OF THE UNION.

Assertions are so recklessly made in these times, by systematic writers of falsehood, that the man of truth is rarely believed on his mere word. We shall therefore support every assertion with proof, and this will necessarily make the detail of evidence somewhat voluminous. Its importance will repay a patient examination.

The assertion of the British Whig party, who support Harrison, is, that they are the true Jeffersonian Democratic Republican party; and that the old Hartford Convention Federalists have gone over to Jackson and Van Buren in a body.

In a pamphlet against the Embargo, Mr. Webster said, of Jefferson: "When a man's pretensions are utterly inconsistent with his actions, his pretensions must be false. The motive assigned for laying the Embargo, was never the true motive. When we have a British war, we of course (shall) have a French alliance, and surrender our

liberties and independence to the protection of Bonaparte."

While in Congress, he opposed the war at every step. Among volumes of Speeches, denouncing the war and the Administration, he said:—"Utterly astonished at the declaration of war, I have been surprised at nothing since. I saw how it would be prosecuted when I saw how it was begun. There is an unchangeable relation between rash councils and feeble execution.—They (the Federalists) know the limit of Constitutional opposition. Up to that limit they will walk, and walk fearlessly." So here was Daniel the Godlike. This catalogue is by no means full, but it is sufficient.

And who are Daniel Webster's associates in Massachusetts, who have made Wm. Henry Harrison the bearer of their standard? We will identify some of them: John Davis. And where has John Davis been. Let the Worcester Palladium answer: "John Davis is the man who gave three cheers in the streets of Worcester, when he received the news that the British army had sacked the city of Washington and burnt the Capitol."

Take a brief history of another of these "Whigs of the Jefferson school," who is associated in making General Harrison the bearer of their standard—Isaac C. Bates, one of the Harrison Electors for Massachusetts, and a missionary to the Harrisburg Convention. In July 14, 1812, this Isaac C. Bates was Secretary of a convention which passed the following Resolution:

"Resolved, That our rulers (James Madison &c.) have prostrated our National character, sacrificed our vital interests, and finally involved us, unprepared, in the calamities of war."

Mr. Bates also sneeringly compared Thomas Jefferson to Tom Paine, and exclaimed, "part noble fratrum!" Here is a right "Jefferson Whig," truly!

Hon. Lererett Saltonstall is another of Mr. Webster's associates in making Gen. Harrison the standard bearer of the old Federal party under their new name.

Mr. Saltonstall, in July, 1812, was chosen, with Timothy Pickering, delegate to the Federal Rebel Convention, held in Boston, August 6th, 1812, to oppose the war. He voted for an address on that occasion, which says: "Our country, then prosperous, has been grievously oppressed by ruinous commercial restrictions, which, for many years, have been wantonly imposed by the Government of the United States; and its measures of iniquity is now filled up by a declaration of war against Great Britain—a war, impolitic, unnecessary, and unjust."

Major Benjamin Russell was the editor of the Boston Centinel during and after the war. Here is an extract from that paper, March 30, 1816:

"The malignant blasts of Democracy have swept over us like a pestilence. Why should we vote for the Jeffersons, the Madisons, the Monroes and their modern satellites, who exhausted our resources, ruined our commerce, and chilled the life blood of our prosperity by a *riched war*, to gratify a foreign monster. Come forward, then, and brand with infamy the profligate ring-leaders of Democracy."

Here is one of your modern Whigs of the "Jefferson school," and he says he knows the Whigs are right in supporting Harrison. Verily, these men are where they ever have been and ever mean to be—Federalists.

I will continue these extracts, with the names of the principal actors at the Hartford Convention, in another paper. Yours, &c.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"What a deplorable lack of talents must a party confess, when they are compelled to fasten on apostates as their most prominent candidates?"

This language was used on an occasion of some importance, when a man left the Peace party and joined the War party. This language must excite some feeling among your readers at the present time. Have not the Harrison party acknowledged a want of talent when they took up for candidates certain apostates in Oxford and Cumberland counties? The party have, however, acted consonant to their principles; for we ought not to expect that a party of "no principles," or a party of "all sorts of principles," would nominate men to office who had any fixed opinions. Consequently the Harrisonites have acted with more than usual consistency. Those who, among Democrats, have felt disposed to find fault with this Federal movement, ought hereafter to feel resigned; and if the judicious in the Log Cabin ranks can submit to this mortifying insult, we ought to stand back and rejoice. Every cicerone, who votes for the Oxford Elector, should be careful and remember that he is voting for an "unchanged Democrat." I should think it an impossibility, however, that two Harrisonites could meet at the polls to throw a vote for this "unchanged Democrat" without laughing, any more than two ancient Astrologers could meet face to face, without a like temptation.

ANOTHER UNCHANGED DEMOCRAT.

"The English papers now come out openly and espouse the cause of Harrison! If fellow citizens, you would again come under the British yoke, vote for him.—Post.

"We stoop to Conquer," as the whig said when he bent over to suck "hard cider,"

Prepare for November!!

The Whigs have promised this State to Harrison, and they are determined to fulfil their promise. If forgery, detraction, deception, boasting, and bragging will accomplish any thing, they will find no difficulty in fulfilling their promise; for of this, every neighborhood is witness. For not a man can be found, who is poor and disinterested, but what has become a rank Harrison man, or else he has been strongly entreated to join the Harrison gang. We hope, for the honor of the State, for the interests of mankind, and for the spread of truth, that this State may not be thrown away. If this should be the case, it must be owing to a want of action in the Democratic party. An evil day that, when Harrison carries the Electoral vote of Maine. May it never come. But come it will, if the Democracy do not come forth in all their strength. Prepare, then, every man prepare, to be at the polls himself, and see that his Democratic neighbor is there also. Let us not have it to regret, it the man of "no principles" comes into power, that we have not done our duty—our whole duty—and made our best honest effort to avert this calamity from us.

PREPARED, AND ALL READY.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 29, 1840.

Democratic-Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR ELECTORS.

JONATHAN P. ROGERS, of Bangor.
JOB PRINCE, of Turner.
CORNELIUS HOLLAND, of Canton.
SOLOMON STROUT, of Linington.
EZEKIEL CHASE, of Atkinson.
JOHN B. NEALEY, of Monroe.
EDWARD FULLER, of Readfield.
JACOB SOMES, of Mt. Desert.
JOSEPH BERRY, of Georgetown.
OTIS C. GROSS, of New Gloucester.

Augusta, Sept. 24, 1840.

Mr. Editor,—I will say to you that the Legislature convened on Thursday, the 17th inst., agreeably to the adjournment,—immediately commenced business, and are now rapidly going forward with the important business of revising the Statutes of the State. I trust, and have reason to believe, that a code of laws will be completed, that our citizens may well be proud of.

Of the election, much is said. Much boasting is heard from the Feds, and much *cracking* about an increased majority at the November election: though the wise ones say nothing—their better sense telling them that no such thing will happen—and by keeping cool they can show a better face by and by.

Every day brings new facts to light, showing the outrageous and iniquitous course pursued by the Federal party in the late election: such as *fraud in Selectmen—bribery in giving votes—carrying rum to the place of meeting, and offering it FREE, to all who would vote their ticket—the frightening of the timid—depositing votes in the ballot box before any votes were received—and a universal resort to love, mean, and contemptible falsehoods, which were retailed in every nook and corner of the State. Voters were imported from Massachusetts by the hundred—vessels were detained in all the ports of the State, some of which lay idle for weeks before election, and the hands kept under pay or half pay.—Such are some few of the causes of defeat.—More might be enumerated, but the above will suffice for the present, when we take into consideration the unequalled system of organization which they had effected.*

But the day of their glory is well nigh over; for never did I see our friends so completely aroused as at the present time. From all parts of the State, I see men who blame themselves for their remissness, and tell of the increase that will be made in their respective towns on the day of election. Depend upon it, MARTIN VAN BUREN will receive the electoral vote of this State, by an overwhelming majority. Nor do we believe old Oxford will be slow in coming up to the work,—that she will increase her majority, we have not a doubt; although she, "as usual," has done honor to herself in the past election. This is to be a glorious fight,—the grand array of Federalism against Democracy. Where is the Democrat who will not consider his personal effort and his personal attendance at the polls as a duty which he owes not only to himself, but to the institutions of his country?

Now is a time when the Democracy of this State should sleep upon their arms, for a foe, as deadly to their best interests, as was that which beset our fathers of old, is upon them. Demo-

crats! then, arouse and wipe away that stain which has been made upon the escutcheon of your noble State, and prevent its being made upon a nation of freemen, of which you form an important part! Come out to the polls and help to swell the majority of Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson,—the former, a man, who, from abject poverty, has risen to the Chief Magistracy of this great nation, and the envy of the vicious and demagogical; the latter, a man who presents himself a war-worn veteran, covered with honorable scars, from wounds inflicted upon him by the enemies of his country upon the field of battle. He is no mock hero, nor does he need certificates to bolster up a sinking character.

More anon.

Yours,

TROILUS.

From the Age.

THE ELECTION.

We publish to-day the returns of votes for Governor, from nearly the entire State. No pains have been spared to obtain them correctly, as in the main, we do not doubt we have.—Wherever the returns have been differently published in the Kennebec Journal, or elsewhere, or wherever, from any cause whatever, we have had reason to doubt the correctness of our returns, we have verified them by personal enquiry of the members of the Legislature. Nine tenths of them we know are right, and in the remainder the mistakes are, we fully believe, against us and not in our favor. We refer to a portion of the returns derived from the Bangor Whig, in which there are some errors against us, of which we have been apprised by our private correspondence, and in which, we presume, there are other errors of which we are not apprised.

We do not, however, suppose that our table is perfectly correct, and will be much obliged to the members of the Legislature, Post Masters in the different towns, or other persons, who may discover mistakes in it, to inform us of them.

Gov. Fairfield, it will be seen, now leads 35 votes, which will, in our judgement, be increased to over 100 when the returns are all in. The comparison of the federal press, with the remaining votes as thrown in 1838, are altogether deceptive. Several plantations in the county of Oxford for instance voted last year, which did not vote in 1838. They voted this year, as we know, and the returns of some of them are now in the office of the Secretary of State; and they will give at least 60 Democratic majority, (or rather, 60 democratic votes, for they are all democrats) judging from the vote of last year, and other information. So too, in the county of Franklin, the Federal press reports No. 1 20 range, which gave 15 Federal majority in 1838, as yet to come in; when in fact, the votes of that township have already been returned in the town of Lexington, and in what is called in our table, the "Dead River" vote, thrown in the town of Kingfield.

The number of scattering votes is unascertained, but must be very small; not enough, in all probability, to defeat Gov. Fairfield's re-election, with an honest count.

THE N. O. ELECTION.—The Globe gives the following curious intelligence:

The presiding officers at the New Orleans election, reported at stated intervals during the election, to the "Tippecanoe Club the federal majority. The club reported it to the public. According to their reports, the federalists had a majority of a little more than 500 at the close of the polls. The ballot-boxes were deposited during the three nights in a bank; when the final count was made, the majority swelled from 500 to 1,100.

From the Eastern Argus.

BRITISH INFLUENCE.

It is not to be disguised, and it should not be forgotten, that the British prints generally, manifest an interest in our approaching Presidential Election, which is as intense as it is usual. The proof of this is brought to us, by every successive arrival from Great Britain. The London Morning Post of June 3d, the organ of the high tory party in England, says:—

"We learn by the arrival of the Stephen Whitney from New York, that the resignation of Mr. Amos Kendall, and other ministerial functionaries, was talked of. Should these changes take place, the success of the whigs, or 'log cabin' party, in the approaching Presidential election, will be secured. BY THE ELECTION OF GENERAL HARRISON, the whig candidate, and the rejection of Mr. Van Buren, the return of the Government to a sound and rational system of banking will follow as a matter of course; and possibly the United States Bank may once more find itself under the protection of a proper charter. The rejection of Mr. Van Buren will be decisive of the fate of the Sub-Treasury scheme. That insane piece of legislation will be most assuredly knocked on the head, and we shall no longer hear of pet banks, and the thousand other absurdities with which it is associated.

We rejoice in the downfall of the visionary undertakings of the radical spirits and political economical coxcombs, whether they be of the old world or the new, and may, accordingly, congratulate the Americans on the prospects they have of getting rid of such quacks as VAN BUREN, 'VAN' JACKSON, and MR. AMOS KENDALL.

Whether the resignation takes place or not, there seems to be no doubt that the whole crew of the democratic party will, in the month of November at the latest, be relieved from the cares of office."

The Liverpool Standard, of the 4th of September, says:—"The elections throughout the States were still proceeding decidedly in favor of the whigs, who, as we intimated in our last publication, are the conservatives among our transatlantic brethren. They are opposed to the locofocos, or the extreme democrats of the States. There can be but little doubt that, in spite of government influence, Gen Harrison will be elected President."

One great reason for this solicitude on the part of the British, apart from their general hatred of our institutions, is to be found in the fact that they have MONEY STAKED UPON THE ISSUE. The British Bankers and capitalists own about two hundred millions of our State Stocks.—These stocks have fallen about twenty per cent below par. If Harrison can be elected, and the Federal assumption scheme be carried, the State Stocks will at once rise at par value, and the British owners will thus pocket some forty millions by the speculation!

How much of these forty millions has been expended by the British in the Presidential contest we do not undertake to say. Any man, however, can see, that to secure their object, they can well afford to pay no inconsiderable sum. It is plain, too, that from some source or other, the opposition have procured profuse means with which to electioneer for Gen. Harrison. That those means have, in part at least, been drawn from abroad, is under all the circumstances, none too much to believe.

And if the Democracy of America are called upon to resist the corrupting influence of foreign gold, together with all the arts and trickery of the British Whigs at home, how much need is there, that they be indefatigable in their exertions, and leave nothing undone that may tend to advance their cause! Certainly, the times require, that every true Republican should be vigilant and active! We call upon our friends in Maine, to remit not one jot of their best endeavors, in the pending November canvass! Do all they may, and all they can, they cannot surpass their opponents in zeal and active effort. They can do enough, however, to save the State for Van Buren; and this object, we trust they will not fail to accomplish.

From the Hartford Times.

HIRED FEDERAL MISSIONARIES.

There are a class of persons travelling in every direction, who make themselves noisy electioneers for the federalists. These men are hired for the purpose, and paid for their falsehoods. Almost all of them commence by stating that they are all democrats—or they were Jackson men—or they were Van Buren men, but they have left the party, &c. &c. This is all gammon, and for this kind of story they are paid out of the funds raised by British fund-mongers, American brokers, the aristocracy who have enticed our young States into debt, and now wish the National Government to assume their debts. These mercenary agents, devoid of all moral principle—devoid of truth, have never been democrats, and in nine cases out of ten, are old federalists.

They never supported Gen. Jackson—they never supported Martin Van Buren, except for sordid, selfish motives, and if such there be, he is a disappointed office hunter, who has hired himself out for the campaign to peddle falsehoods. The same infamous crew will be hired by the aristocracy four years hence, to represent themselves as having been Democrats of 1840—and that they then had changed. This is an old game of the Federalists, and the country is full of these profligate, desperate characters, who are trying to deceive the "country people" as our Banks have built log cabins.

A STANDING ARMY.

Mr. Poinsett, by direction of Congress, reported a bill for organizing the militia—reducing them to 200,000, not to be enrolled before 21 or after 37, &c., &c. It was a new militia bill. This the federalists affect to talk of as a standing army. There is not an informed man among them who does not know it to be a lie. If it were a standing army, they would like and approve of it. William Henry Harrison, on the 9th of January, 1800—he then being a delegate in Congress under the administration of old John Adams—made a speech in favor of a standing army. This speech is reported at length in Duane's Aurora. The truth is, Harrison is a black cockade federalist, and completely in the interest and views of the agents

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☞ "*Feminine Tippecanoes*," is the title given those modest and discreet ladies who visit log-cabins, and give their embroidered banners to the hard ciderites.—*Magician*.

ISAAC RANDALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD, ME.

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BUCKFIELD, (Maine.)

ing claim as the new directors, — He therefore requests an persons
 who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immed-
 iate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to
 exhibit the same to
LUTHER BAILEY.
 Throck, September 17, 1840. Ew3

main unpaid, viz:		
Andover North Surplus,	Tax \$	1 13
" West "		1 63
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" C. Surplus,		82
" Letter B.		4 51
" No. 5, 1st Range,		2 99
" " 5, 2d do		1 46
" " 1, Letter A.		1 58
" " 4, 1st Range,		1 41
" " 4, 2d do		3 99
" " 4, 3d do		1 24
" " 4, 4th do		1 63
" " 5, 4th do		1 05
" " 5, 5th do one half of		1 67
" " 5, 6th do one fourth of		84

And unless said taxes are paid to the undersheriff or his successor in said office, within six months from the sixth day of October next, yacantia will be issued to the Sher. of said county of Oxford, requiring him to collect the same according to law.

Treasurer of the
County of

ALANSON MELLENE,

WILLIAM D. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BUCKFIELD, (Maine.)

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